Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

It is admitted on all sides that one of the greatest social problems of the day is the enlargement of the bounds of remunerative employment for women. It is this that lies at the bottom of all the agitation with regard to woman's rights, and that gives the agitators any hold whatever upon the regards of the public. In spite of the many absurdities by which the would-be reformers make themselves and their cause ridiculous, they have undoubtedly done much good if only by directing attention to this point. Those who have dispassionately considered the subject, however, have almost unanimously come to the opinion that the disabilities of women under the law are few and unimportant, and that if any reform is effected, or the status of women improved, it must be by their own practical and earnest labors to prove that they are capable of conducting successfully those employments that have hitherto been monopolized by men, and in this manner bringing about such changes in public opinion that they will receive the hearty co-operation of all candid and fair-minded men and disarm the prejudices of those conservatives who are so allied to old forms that they are unable to see any good whatever in novelty, no matter what claims it may have in right and justice, Such prejudices as these women who wish to compete with men in the higher professions must expect to meet. It may be that we are prejudiced when we esteem the vituperative stump speeches of such women as Mrs. Cady Stanton and Susan Anthony, and their execrations of the whole masculine sex for conspiring to deprive women of their natural rights, as a peculiarly feminine waste of energy, but we confess that our regards are rather with those women who resolutely go to work, and fit themselves to fight the battle with the world just as men are compelled to do if they expect to succeed, and then carry on the business they take in hand with a full intention to succeed, if knowledge, energy, and industry can compass success.

For many branches of medicine women are peculiarly fitted, and, in spite of prejudices and opposition, they have succeeded and won for themselves the cordial recognition of impartial persons of both sexes. They have proved that in some very important specialties they are fully equal to the male practitioners, while it cannot be disputed that, so far as their own sex is concerned, they are in the great majority of cases to be preferred as attendants beside a sick bed before physicians of the other sex. It is to the credit of the women who have devoted themselves to the study of medicine that as a general rule they have combated the prejudices of society, not by loud-mouthed assertions of their rights, but by steadily attending to their business, and proving in the actual practice of their profession that they are qualified for all they

After the tirades of the woman's rights agitators, it is refreshing to read such a clear, practical, and eloquent address as that of Professor Ann Preston, at the eighteenth commencement of the Woman's Medical College on Saturday last. This lady insisted on one point that needs to be particularly impressed upon the minds of women who have need or ambition to enlarge their sphere of action beyond the needlework and shopkeeping that bound the energies of many who ought to be capable of better things, and that is the importance of nice, conscientious observation an 1 investigations by which alone the great truthof science can be elicited. She looks upon woman physicians, and we think justly, as the proper reformers of many of the frivolities of education, manners, and dress that make the sex so often the objects of offensive criticism. She repudiates the morbid ideas of such writers as Michelet, that feeble womanhood is the necessary result of advanced civilization and contends that it is not to a high civilization but the failure to reach it that this is due. "The higher civilization," she rightly says, "will be in harmony with nature, health, and with the moral and divine law. It will drive out follies as well as fevers; it will foster pure, simple tastes; and it will find its model of beauty in form and drapery, not in the vulgar devices by which fashionable mantua-making distorts and burlesques human proportions, but in the grace and fitness of artistic nature, and the corresponding fitness of clothing." These are the ideas that lie at the very foundation of any reform that may be attempted in the condition of women, and they are as far removed from an endorsement of the hideousness that some female reformers affect in their semi-masculine costume as they are of the "irrational" dress of the girl of the period, that is properly an object of censure on æsthetie as well as on hygienic grounds. The address alludes in terms of congratulation to the progress that women are making in the study and practice of medical science in various parts of the world. and to the fitness that many female physicians have shown for their calling. It reminds women that in some parts of medical work they must expect to be surpassed by men, while in others they have qualifications that ought to give them a pre-eminence. It insists upon the systematic business habits and the importance of mental culture, not only in matters of science but

virtue is higher for women than it is for men, and that the world deems any disregard of it worse for her than for

The whole address is admirably suited not only to impress the graduates of the Woman's Medical College with a proper idea of the importance of the vocation they have chosen, but to give the public a right understanding of the exact position of women with regard to the profession and practice of medicine, and to advance the real interests of women in other remunerative fields of labor. The ideas of Professor Ann Preston are well worthy of the study of those who are anxious to improve the position of women and to gain for them the right to work for wages that will represent the value of the work performed; and we commend it to all who are interested in the subject of woman's rights as a practical demonstration as to how those rights may be obtained and secured by women themselves if they have the disposition to go the right way about it.

Quite an animated controversy has sprung up on the vexed question whether the Mercantile Library should be open on Sunday. We have no doubt that more good than harm will ensue from a decision in the affirmative, and it is the true policy of that institution to take the proposed advanced step. Still, the Board of Directors have at least a plausible excuse for their proposed action of submitting the point in issue to a vote of the entire body of stockholders, instead of acting under the direction of a majority of the small number of shareholders who happened to be present at the meeting which considered this subject. It is a general principle of all bodies that a quorum of some sort must confirm any important action about which controversies are likely to arise, and there is something ludicrous in the idea that a majority of the hundred shareholders present at the meeting in question acquired absolute control of this matter by the mere accident of their presence that occasion, in defiance of wishes of nearly 7000 stockholders who did not attend the meeting. Despite all the fine things said at the indignation meeting held last night at Horticultural Hall by Mrs. General Jones and General J. Sidney Jones, and despite the disinterested anxiety of John O'Byrne, Esq., to carry the matter into the courts, we do not see that the directors committed an unpardonable sin when they refused to permit one stockholder to bind seventy, for this is about the proportion of those present and absent at the regular meeting. If the directors fairly carry out their proposition to send two slips, one reading "For opening on Sunday" and the other "Against opening on Sunday," to each stockholder, with an explanation that will enable all to vote understandingly, and if the responses are faithfully recorded, the real wishes of the parties in interest will for the first time be ascertained; and the friends of the Sunday project should use their best efforts to secure a majority of the votes polled at this election.

Senator Henszey's Metropolitan Police bill passed second reading in the State Senate yesterday, all the Republicans present, except Senator Lowry, supporting it. Mr. Connell made an attempt to load the bill with the dead weight of the Commissioners whose names did so much to kill the former bill. but he withdraw this amendment in response to the appeals of the friends of the new proposition, and there is a fair prospect that it will pass finally in the Senate, after the parliamentary tactics of its adversaries are exhausted. What the people of Philadelphia need is a permanent, non-partisan force. If the Legislature wished to do a wise and just thing, they would secure this boon to our citizens; but the best that can be hoped for from Henszey's bill, if it passes and is signed, is that Mayor Fox's Democratic officers will be supplanted by Republicans.

THE SAN DOMINGO ANNEXATION SCHEME Was knocked in the head yesterday, the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs instructing Mr. Sumner to report to the Senate adversely to the ratification of the treaty negotiated with President Baez by Mr. Perry, our commercial agent, some months ago. The vote in the committee stood five to two, as follows:-Affirmative-Senators Harlan and Cameron; negative-Senators Sumner, Patterson, Morton, Cas serly, and Schurz. The terms of the rejected treaty were as follows :-

"First. The United States stipulate to pay the sum of \$1,500,000.
"Second. This money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the republic of San Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented to be of comparatively small amount.

amount.
"Third. In case the obligations to be assumed by "Third. In case the obligations to be assumed by
the United States shall exceed the beforementioned
sum of \$1,500,000, the public lands of San Domingo
are pledged as security for the excess.

"Fourth. The liquidation of the obligations is to be
intrusted to commissioners, one to be appointed by
each of the contracting parties.

"Fifth. In consideration of the discharge of these

obligations, San Domingo cedes to the United State all forts, docks, custom-houses, and all other public buildings, arsenals, etc., and complete jurisdiction over the territory.
"Sixth. San Domingo to be annexed or acquired

"Sixth. San Domingo to be annexed or acquired as a territory, and not as a State, and subject to the legislation of Congress, in the same manner as the Territories of the United States. "Seventh, The treaty to be valid to all intents and purposes when ratines by the renate of the United

States, and confirmed by the vote of a majority of the citizens of San Domingo." The following is a schedule of the property which the United States would have acquired by the ratifi-

cation of the treaty:-"the stronghold of the city of San Domingo, which comprehends its walls, is forts and small redoubts, two heavy batterie, various quarters, two powder magazines, the fortress called Homanage and a park of actiliery, with a full armament of cannon and mortars, iron and brass shells, grenades, grape muskets, and other utensits, and instruments the instruments of captured pages; the Castle of Sattle of Sat spensable to a fortified place; the Castle of Sat indispensable to a fortified place; the Castle of San Jeronimo; the Castle of Jan.a. on the river of that name; the Fort Sao Luis, at Santiago de Los Caballeros; the Castle of San Felipe, at Puerto Plata; the sort of San Francisco, at Monte Christi; the Fort of Santa Barbara, at Samana; the Fort of Los Cacaos, at the same place; the "ustom House at San Lomingo, and its dependencies; the Custom House of Samana, built of timber; the ourts of San Domingo, Macores, Azua, Samana, Orterto, Piava and Monte Christi, which are those which are ensed for commerce with foreigners. There are oreover, an induly of ports, bays and soves which could be applied to similar use, especially Baracon, Puerte Viejo, De Azus, La Caldera, La tomana. Charen, hastanzas, and Manzanillo. Various other points intended for fortifications, military stations, and which have either been removed or not yet

It was further provided in the treaty that, upon its ratification by the United States, the sum of \$127,229, | in literature and general knowledge, and it paid by the United States on account of the rent of reminds female practitioners of me-Samana Bay, should be deducted from the sum of

standard of | \$1.500,000 to be paid for annexation. In case of the rejection of the trenty, the United States have the right to acquire the Peninsula and Bay of Samana at any time prior to the expiration of a paried of fifty years, by paying \$2,000,000 in gold. The Senate Committee on Foreign Adairs has not yet aster on the proposed treaty for the lease of Samana Bay, and it is possible, atthough not probable, that it may ook upon the latter project with more favor than the annexation scheme. The adverse report of this committee maures the defeat of the annexation treaty in the senate. The people of Sau Domingo, however, appear more disposed to regard the scheme with favor than those of the United States, as, in accordance with the terms of the treaty, a popular vote was taken about three weeks ago, resulting overwhelmingly in favor of the ratification of the

> THE BRITISH NAVY .- In presenting the navy estimates in the English House of Commons on the evening of February 28, Mr. Childers, the First Lord of the Admiralty, made an elaborate speech, in the course of which he gave some interesting and important items concerning the present state and future prospects of the British navy. He commenced by stating the gross amount of the estimates for the year at £9,250,000, and comparing them with the estimates of former years; he showed that they were the lowest since 1857-8, and involved a saving of three-quarters of a million on last year's estimates. In the vote for pay and allowances there was a saving of £100,000, there being a reduction of 2000 in the number of men and boys employed. In the vote for clothing there was a saving of £205,000, stores £47,000, shipbuilding £300,000, civil departments £19,000, and transport service £57,000. On the other side there was an increase for the extension of the dockyards, and of £189,000 for the noneffective services. He then described in detail the extensive administrative changes made in the various departments, the effect of which, as a rule, had been not only great economy but large y increased efficiency, and he claimed for the Admirany the credit of having carried out the disagree tole duty of reduction with the utmost possible consideration for individuals. When the ships now in course of construction were fluished, he claimed that Eagland would have thirty-one broadside armored vessels and nine turret ships, in addition to an emclent force of unarmored ships-a much stronger force, as he showed by comparison, than was poss used either by France or the United States. As to the future, the admiralty, after careful consideration, had come to the conclusion that in ordinary times England ought to build annually above 12,000 tons of armored and 7500 tons of unarmored salps-4000 by contract, and the rest in the dockyards. This would require about 6000 men for building purposes alone, and a dockyard expenditure of about £2,500,000. The shipbuilding programme for the year contemplated 12 new ships, including an improved vessel of the unmasted Thunderer type, and a frigate of a type intermediate between the Inconstant and Volage, all experience pointing to the supreme importance of pushing on the most powerful class of armored ships and the fastest cruisers. Though satisfied with the service gan up to the 12-inch gan. the admiralty had come to the conclusion that it was not powerful enough for the new vessels of the Thunderer type, and they desired, therefore, that there should be a trial between the Whitworth and service guns, restricted to this particular purpose. In explaining the proposed distribution of the fleet Mr. Childers announced that another flying squadron would be despatched tids year, and that the coastguard district ships would be sent on a conisc. to form a sort of second channel fleet; and he described in detail the means by which the Adn traity proposed to rout out all the useless men in the service, and to strengthen the reserve, by which he calculated he would secure a reserve or 87,000 blue-lackets and marines. Finally, he gave an elaborate exposition of the new plan of retirement, the basis of which is the compulsory retirement of admirals of the fleet at seventy years of age, admirais and vice-admirals at sixty-five, of rearadmirals at sixty, captains at fifty-five, commanders at fifty, and lieutenants at forty-five. Flag-officers, too, would be compelled to retire after ten years of non-service, captains after seven years, and commanders after five years. The scale of retirement, based on age and service, would range from £200 to £800, and the list of officers would be reduced to 2336. The financial effect of the scheme would be-beginning with a loss of £54,000 in the first year-at the end of twentyfive years to save the country from £300,000 to £250,000 a year. In conclusion, the enthusiastic minister claimed for the estimates that they provided for efficiency in the public service, economy, and contentment in the navy, all of which, of course, afforded infinite satisfaction to John Bull, who takes excessive pride in his navy, but at the same time dislikes to pay taxes as much as any other man.

electric chain which is binding the two hemispheres together, says an exchange, the newest links now proposed will be those forming the South American system. Of these, two have passed through their preliminary stages, and are near the date at which they will be open to commerce. Of these, one is the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, the other is the Panama and South Pacific line. The former is to connect Havana with Kingston, Jamaica, from which branch two lines, one connecting with Aspinwall, and the other passing over the chain of West Indian Islands, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Guadaloupe, Barbadoes, Trinidad, with the main land at Demerara. A line to Mexico from these islands is also contemplated. From the conti nental termint, lines will start connecting the principal countries of South America. The wires of the West Indian lines were contracted for last August, on the understanding that they were to be completed in eight months, and laid within eleven-the cost of making and laying being limited to £587,000. The South Pacific line, which will be an important feeder to this, carries its wires from the Central American terminus to Tambez, an important port of Peru, touching at desirable points in Ecuador and New Grenada. At Tambez connection will be made with the wires of the National Telegraph Company of Peru, with whom an exclusive arrangement has been made for is terchange of traffic. This line has already wires extending to Iquique, connecting Lima, Carlao, and the chief coast towns of Peru. It is about completing its connection with Chili, which will shortly be connected with the Argentine Republic and Brazii by the lines to be erected between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres, via St. Jago, Mendoza, Cordova, and Rosario. The ocean cable to Montevideo is already working, and the la- u line erected between Rio Janeiro and Porte Allegre will be extended to Buenos Ayres. Thus these lines will bring into telegraphic communication with the United states and Europe 12,000,000 of people, who have a commerce of more than £20,000,000. The South Pacific cable will consist of 1100 miles of submarine cable and 30 miles of land wires, to be laid at a total cost of £300,000. On the basis of the earnlogs of the Cuba line, uring two years, of £60,000 per annum, it is estimated that this line would bring in an annual net income of £175,600.

THE PROGRESS OF TELEGRAPH EXTENSION .-- In the

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

THE April number of Lippingott's Magazine has the following table of contents:—

"The Vicar of Bullhampton," a novel, part x, by Anthony Trollope: "Frosted Windows," a poem, by Mary R, Whittiesey: "The Negro in the South," by Edward A. Pollard: "Two Old Heads." by Grace Greenwood: "Leonard Heath's Fortune," by Rebecca Harding Davis: "Our Credit Abraad;" "Florids," by Dr J. P. Little: "Luck in a Shadow," by Mrs. M. E. Sackton: "The Washington Season," by Engene L. Didier: "A Real Hero," by J. Franklin Fitts: "About Hogs," by Colonel Don Plant: "The Sailor's Wedding," a poem, by A. E. Pillsoury: "How I Became a Pagan," by Mrs. Caroline A. Halbert: "Noah Webster," by L. Gaylord Ciark; "A Six Davs' Diary," by Charles Adams; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From Turner & Co. we have received Godey's following table of contents:-

From Turner & Co. we have received Godey's Lady's Book for April, which has a steel-plate cu graving entitled "opring-tide," namerous fashion plates and other illustrations, and an attractive variety of reading matter.

The same house sends us the April number of The

Long's Friend, which is finely dinstrated with side and wood orgravings. The Sterary contents are up to the usual standard of excellence, and the fashion plates and patterns give all the latest styres.

Incidentals. Several of the leading business men of Teledo, Ohio, have been arrested on the charge

selling unstamped performes.

Already three candidates have announced themselves in Kentucky as contestants for Gol ay's scat in Congress, and more are coming. The English ex-Chief Baron, Sir F. Pollock, s still hale and hearty at the age of eighty-six. The Pollocks seem to have control of the Course

-Clarence Prentice is editing his father's life and poems, and John G. Whittier and other friends will contribute personal reminiscences of George D. Prentice.

-Louisville sends us a bit of queer news. It is that Jeff. Davis is writing a novel, which he will complete before the year is out. It relates to the Mexican war, is not to touch on recent politics, and will be published first in

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

AD INTERIM!

For the brief space between now and the opening of our New Spring Importations, we will dispose of the remainder of our Winter Stock (much of which is not inappropriate for Spring Wear) at moderate

> JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DES ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET. SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ.

THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING. OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

"With feam and with dust Je black charger was grey; By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play, He seemed to the whole great army to say:— '; have brought you Sheridan all the way From Winchester down to save the day!'

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

"HOW TO SAY THINGS,"

a Lecture by
PROFESSOR J. W. SHORMAKER,
the Popular Electuionist.
At the request of many friends Professor Shoemaker
will deliver the above instructive, entertaining, and
humoreus lecture at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet
Circle, and Balcony, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Family,
Ourcle, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms,
No. 923 Chesnut street,
13 14 4t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8

MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND READINGS at CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL RIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets, on FRIDAY

EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, including Supper, \$1.

All interested in the efforts of this society to complete their church edifice are invited to be present. 3 16 3t

PILGRIM BENEFITS. Tuesday Night—Morning Star Division, S. of T.
Wednesday, 230 and Evening—Berean Baptist Church. J.
Trursday Evening—Central Presbyterian Church. J.
Friday Evening—Central Presbyterian Church.
Saturday—230 P. M. and S. Keening.
All Societies make money by benefits.
Office hours, 11 to 1 P. M.
J. W. BAIN, Proprietor. J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY. - THE ANnual Meeting of the society, for the election of efficers, will be held at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, on HURBDAY next, 17th inst., at 4 elock P. M. Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock P. M. Dinner tickets can be precured from Mr. Philip Powell, No. 140 Walnut street. 3 16 2th DENNIS B. KELLLY, Secretary.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR SICKness or other cause who enlisted after April 15, 1851, and before July 22, 1861, will receive the bounty now due them, or their heirs, on making an immediate application either in person or letter, to the GENERAL COLLECTION AGENCY, ROBERT'S, LEXGUR AND COM-PANY, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Ali advice and information given cheerfully free charge.

TIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7% o'clock—Chotal Service. Seats tree. This Evening, sermon on "The Ministry of the People," by Rev. J. S. B. HODGES, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Newask.

BED" DR. BEADLE WILL DELIVER HIS Eccond Le ture in the Course of Riblical Blustra-tions is WHITFIELD CHAPRI, TWENTY FIRST and WALS) T, this (Wednesday) evening, March 16. 11

WANTS.

A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHTEEN MONTHS experience would like to get employment for the evenings in some first-class Drug Store, the principal object being to become thoroughly acquainted with the business. Salary no object. First-class reference, Addition R. A., "Evening Telegraph" Office. 8 15.21

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED Proposals, endorsed "troposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Fifth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the wird," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. F. corner of *IXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESD Y, March 20, 1870, at 13 o'clock M., for building an addition to a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on Sixth street, above Lombard, in the Firth ward. Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School suildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a Certificate from the City Solicitor that the provia certificate from the City Solicitor that the provi-sions of an ordinance approved Msy 25, 1860, have

been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known mas-

ter builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,

Secretar 3 16 19 22 26 29

HATS AND OAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTI-isted and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHRENUT Street next door to the Post Office

OLOTHING.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

There is no poorer economy in the world than to buy poor clothing. ROCKHILL & WILSON AT VERY LOW PRICES.

There is no place in Philadelphia where you can receive better attention than at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S, who

SELL PINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES. For the choicest materials, made into the most fashionable styles of garments, you will find that ROCKBILL & WILSON

SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES. To please the boys, to give satisfaction to the men, to rejoice the hearts of the wives and mothers of ROCKHILL & WILSON

SELL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES. Chesnut The great army of customers constantly dealing at the GREAT BROWN HALL cheerfully testify to the ROCKHILL & WILSON

SDLL FINE CLOTHING AT VERY LOW PRICES Street. GREAT BROWN HALL.

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, ROCKHILL & WILSON.

BARCAINSIN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS......\$14, were \$18

EVANS & LEACH.

No. 628 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OARPETINGS, ETO. 1870 RETAIL DEPARTMENT. 1870

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETINGS.

Warehouse, No. 509 CHESNUT St.

Spring Importations.

NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS AT Greatly Reduced Prices. 1000 PIECES ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES. Most of the above are of extra quality, new styles, private patterns and designs expressly for our trade

Canton Matting, English Oil Cloths, Cocoa Mattings.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 3 2 wfm3m

HATS. \$8.00.

WARBURTON'S

NEW SHAPES FOR SPRING. Easily Fitting and Ventilating (Patented).

In consideration of the kind compliance of my numerous patrons (during the past season) with my new rule of business, CASH! I now make a reduction in prices as above. Said reduction is greater than is warranted by the recent decline in gold or existing rates of wages for labor-the latter pever having been so high as now, nor so little disposed to fellow the turn of gold. Further reductions will be made when feasible; in the meantime the prices for

W. F. WARBURTON, Hatter,

Dress Silk Hats will be \$6.00 for fine and \$8.00 for

extra fine. A very rare superfine quality, \$10.00.

No. 430 CHESNUT Street.

Next door to Post Office.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Whoreas, as we are informed, some person is represent

ing himself in various cities as an Agent, direct from the house of JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS,

For the sale of their Pens, This is to state that such claim is FALSE; the man is an IMPOSTOR; no travelling Agents are employed.

Our goods may always be had of Stationers, etc., and

wholesale at the MANUFACTURERS' WARRHOUSE,

No. 91 JOHN St., New York. JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.

HENRY OWEN, Attorney.

FURNITURE, ETC. AVERILL BARLOW.

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CABINET FURNITURE

FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.

Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices.
Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A M.
Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
B. SCOTT, Js., Auctioneer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH 8. SMITH, deceased.—Lettors of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will pre-HENRY H. SMITH, Administrator, No. 1112 WALNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH Family Sewing Machine. OVER 405,000 NOW IN USE.

EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER. Sold on Lease Plan \$10 Per Month PETERSON & CARPENTER. GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 914 CHESNUT Street, \$5 fmwt PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. JUST ISSUED.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

FOR APRIL.

WITH THREE FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

L THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. A Novel

CONTENTS.

I. THE VIOAR OF BULLHAMPTON. A Novel,
Part X. By Anthony Trollope.
II. FROSTED WINDUWS. A Foem.
HI. THE NEGRO IN THE SUUPH. By Edward A.
Pollard.
IV. TWO OLD HEADS. By Grace Greenwood.
V. LEONARD HEATH'S FORTUNE. By Rebecca
WI. OUR OREDIT ABROAD.
VII. FLORIDA. By Dr. J. P. Little.
VIII. LUCK IN A SHADOW. By Mrs. M. E. Stockton.
IX. THE WASHINGTON SEASON.
X. A REAL MENO. By J. Franklin Fitta.
XII. THE SALLOR'S WEDDING. A Poem.
XIII. HOW I BEJAME A FAGAN.
XIV. NOAH WEBSTER. By L. Gavlord Clark.
XV. A SIX DAYS' DIARY. By Charles Adams.
XVI. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVII. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

The Publishers of LIPPINCOTTS MAGAZINE take pleasure in announcing that, by special arrangement, they WILL COMMENCE IN THE MAY NUMBER Anthony Trollope's New Story. Sir Harry Hotspur

For sale at all the Book and News Stores TERMS.—Yearly subscription, \$4. Single Number SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List and Club Rates, sent to any address on the receipt of Twenty-five cents Address

OF HUMBLETHWAITE.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PUBLISHERS.

Nos. 715 and 717 MARKET Street, Philada.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY PORTER & COATES,

Publishers and Booksellers, No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

ART GALLERY

Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS OHROMOS and KNGRAVINGS in the city. 3 22mwf FINANOIAL.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE #1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad First Mortgage Sevens

AT 87%. And Accrued Interest from October 1 LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES. THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIP

PED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER \$16,000,000.

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVI-

The Bonds are Coupons of \$1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

\$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking \$500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but \$1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. DREXEL & CO..

No. 34 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & C 0. No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign

BANKERS. ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of

Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrange ments through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTEROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & CO. New York Parte.

THE FINE ARTS. "THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

EARLES' CALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES AND

LANDSCAPES HAVE ARRIVED.